

Amendments to the Claims:

1. (currently amended) A method of constructing a composite comprising, in any order:
 - selecting a first layer with a first surface energy;
 - selecting a second layer with a second surface energy greater than said first surface energy;
 - providing access in said first layer to said second layer;
 - bonding said first and second layers; so that said composite provides a unified structure ~~wherein, with said unified structure providing a differential energy gradient comprised of the difference in surface energy~~ between said first surface energy and said second surface energy is sufficient such so that a liquid placed atop said first layer at least partially penetrates said access in said first layer to said second layer.
2. (original) A method as in claim 1 further comprising providing access in said first layer to said second layer through activating said composite.
3. (currently amended) A method as in claim 1 ~~wherein said further comprising selecting a first layer with a said first surface energy is further comprising a hydrophobic surface energy and said second surface energy is hydrophilic.~~
- 4-6. (cancelled)
7. (currently amended) A method as in claim 1 ~~wherein said first layer is a further comprising providing a first nonwoven layer~~ and said second layer is a thermoplastic layer.
- 8-9. (cancelled)
10. (currently amended) A method of constructing a composite comprising, in any order:
 - providing a first layer having a first surface energy;
 - providing a second layer having a second surface energy;
 - providing apertures in said second layer;
 - ~~providing said first layer with a first surface energy;~~
 - ~~providing said second layer with~~ wherein said a second surface energy is greater than said first surface energy; and
 - ~~wherein; so that~~ said composite provides a unified structure, ~~wherein, with~~ said unified structure has providing a differential surface energy gradient between said first and second layers comprised of the difference in surface energy between said first surface energy and said second surface energy.

11. (currently amended) A method as in claim 10 wherein further comprising providing said apertures are provided in said second layer using a pressure differential source.

12. (original) A method as in claim 10 further comprising providing access in said first layer through activating said composite.

13. (currently amended) A method as in claim 10 wherein further comprising providing access is provided in said first layer to at least one of said apertures so that a liquid placed atop said first layer at least partially penetrates said access in said first layer to said second layer.

14. (currently amended) A method as in claim 13 wherein further comprising providing said second layer with a said second surface energy is sufficiently greater than said first surface energy ~~which is sufficient~~ to at least partially drive fluid through at least one of said apertures of said second layer and so through said composite.

15. (cancelled)

16. (currently amended) A method as in claim 10 wherein further comprising selecting a first layer with a said first surface energy is further comprising a hydrophobic surface energy and said second surface energy is hydrophilic.

17. (cancelled)

18. (currently amended) A method as in claim 10 wherein said first layer is a further comprising providing a first nonwoven layer, and said second layer is a thermoplastic layer.

19-20. (cancelled)

21. (currently amended) A composite comprising a unified structure comprising, ~~in any order:~~
a first layer with a first surface energy and having at least one recess;
a second layer with a second surface energy which is greater than said first surface energy;
wherein with said unified structure providing a differential energy gradient comprised of the difference in surface energy between said first surface energy and said second surface energy is sufficient such so that a liquid placed atop said first layer at least partially penetrates said recess in said first layer to said second layer.

22. (currently amended) A composite as in claim 21 where said comprising a first layer with a first surface energy and having at least one recess; a second layer has with a second surface energy which is greater than said first surface energy and having at least one aperture; and wherein with said at least one recess providing access to said at least one aperture sufficient to provide for a liquid being placed atop said first layer to be driven

~~at least partially through said at least one recess and into said at least one aperture, provided that the differential between said first surface energy and said second surface energy is sufficient to at least partially drive said liquid fluid through at least one of said apertures of said second layer and so through said composite.~~

23. (currently amended) A composite as in claim 21 wherein said first layer is material for use in an absorbent article having a topsheet, and absorbent core, and a backsheet, the material comprising:

a substantially hydrophobic nonwoven layer, ; and said second layer is a substantially hydrophilic film layer bonded with the nonwoven layer such that areas of the film layer are exposed through the nonwoven layer.

24-25. (cancelled)

26. (currently amended) The composite materials of claims claim 23 or 24 wherein the formed film layer and the nonwoven layer form an activated composite.

27. (currently amended) A method as in claim 10, wherein the steps of providing said first layer, providing said second layer, and providing said apertures comprise: for forming a material for use in an absorbent article, the method comprising, in any order:

introducing a first molten thermoplastic material to a vacuum forming drum;
exerting a vacuum on the vacuum forming drum to form said second layer with said apertures a film;

introducing fibers of a second thermoplastic material onto the film during, or soon after formation of the film, to create said first layer and thereby form a composite; and

activating introducing the composite to an activation process to create localized disturbances in the nonwoven portion of the composite such that the second layer film is exposed through the second layer nonwoven portions.

28. (currently amended) A method as in claim 27, wherein said fibers are molten. for forming a material for use in an absorbent article, the method comprising:

~~introducing a first molten thermoplastic material to a vacuum forming drum;~~

~~exerting a vacuum on the vacuum forming drum to form a film;~~

~~introducing molten fibers of a second thermoplastic material onto the film during, or soon after formation of the film to create a composite; and~~

~~introducing the composite to an activation process to create localized disturbances in the nonwoven portion of the composite such that the film is exposed through the nonwoven portions.~~

29. (cancelled)

30. (currently amended) A composite n absorbent article which can be prepared using the method of claim 10. using the materials of the above claims as a topsheet.

31. (currently amended) An absorbent article comprising said composite of claim 30. is using the materials of the above claims as an intermediate layer.

32. (currently amended) An absorbent article of claim 31 wherein said composite is an intermediate layer or having a body facing side and a garment facing side opposite the body facing side, the body facing side having a topsheet comprising:

a formed film layer; and

a nonwoven layer on the body facing side of the formed film and having disturbances that allow a plurality of portions of the formed film to be exposed to the body facing side of the article.

33. (cancelled)

34. (currently amended) An absorbent article as in claim ~~33~~ 31 ~~further comprising a female menstrual product.~~
selected from the group consisting of: a bandage, an infant incontinence product, child incontinence product, an adult incontinence product, an incontinence product, a sanitary napkin, a female menstrual product.

35-40. (cancelled)